

Name _____
Class _____
Date _____

Independent Practice Worksheet 17.4

France's crown changed hands.
(pages 406–411)

List the main idea of each subsection in Section 4.

1. Catherine de Medici ruled France.

Main Idea: _____

2. The Valois dynasty ended.

Main Idea: _____

3. Henry IV brought peace.

Main Idea: _____

4. Cardinal Richelieu controlled France.

Main Idea: _____

5. French thinkers questioned authority.

Main Idea: _____

Name _____
Class _____
Date _____

19

Reteaching Worksheet

Europe in the Age of
the Absolute Monarchs

A. Reviewing Key Terms *In the space provided, define each of the following terms.*

1. absolutism: _____

2. mercantilism: _____

3. export: _____

4. subsidy: _____

5. balance of trade: _____

6. tariff: _____

7. Versailles: _____

8. balance of power: _____

9. Berlin: _____

10. Silesia: _____

(Continued)

Name _____



Europe in the Age of
the Absolute Monarchs (Continued)

B. Identifying Key Facts *Fill in the name of the person or dynasty that correctly completes each statement.*

11. Known as the Sun King, I ruled France from 1643 to 1715. My name is _____.
12. I was the French finance minister who believed in the theory of mercantilism. My name is _____.
13. I was the popular French dramatist who wrote comedies that were performed at Versailles. My name is _____.
14. We were the family that ruled Russia from 1613 to 1917. We are the _____.
15. I was the czar who reformed Russia and built St. Petersburg. My name is _____.
16. We were the ruling family that turned Prussia into a powerful nation. We are the _____.
17. We were the family that ruled both Austria and Hungary. We are the _____.
18. I was the Prussian king who invaded and occupied Silesia in 1740. My name is _____.
19. I was the Austrian queen who defended my lands in the Seven Years' War. My name is _____.
20. I was the Austrian foreign minister who helped cause the diplomatic revolution. My name is _____.

C. Checking for Understanding *On a separate sheet of paper, write complete sentences to answer the following questions.*

21. How did Louis XIV both strengthen and weaken France?
22. What were three ways in which Peter the Great changed Russia?

Name _____
Class _____
Date _____

16

Reteaching Worksheet

The Reformation and
the Scientific Revolution

A. Reviewing Key Terms *In the space provided, define each of the following terms.*

1. Scientific Revolution: _____

2. indulgence: _____

3. Reformation: _____

4. Protestant: _____

5. predestination: _____

6. theocracy: _____

7. Counter-Reformation: _____

8. geocentric theory: _____

9. heliocentric theory: _____

10. scientific method: _____

(Continued)

Name _____
Class _____
Date _____

Independent Practice Worksheet 16.4

Scientists challenged old assumptions.
(pages 386–389)

Identify the contribution to science made by each of the following individuals.

1. Nicholas Copernicus

2. Johannes Kepler

3. Galileo Galilei

- a. _____
b. _____
c. _____

4. Andreas Vesalius

5. William Harvey

6. Zacharias Janssen

7. Anton van Leeuwenhoek

8. Gabriel Fahrenheit

9. Anders Celsius

10. ~~Evangelista Torricelli~~

Name _____
Class _____
Date _____

Independent Practice Worksheet 19.1

The Sun King ruled France.
(pages 441–447)

I. Who am I? Identify each of the following individuals by placing the appropriate letter in the blank.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---|
| _____ 1. Cardinal Richelieu | A. Louis XIV's minister of finance |
| _____ 2. Louis XIV | B. chief musician to Louis XIV |
| _____ 3. Jean Baptiste Lully | C. the power behind the throne of Louis XIII |
| _____ 4. Cardinal Mazarin | D. negotiated the Treaty of Westphalia |
| _____ 5. Jean Baptiste Colbert | E. author of biting satires on French society |
| _____ 6. Jean Baptiste Racine | F. dramatist who specialized in tragedy |
| _____ 7. Molière | G. king at age five |
| _____ 8. Philip V of Spain | H. grandson of Louis XIV |

II. Explain the connection between each of the following pairs.

9. mercantilism and the Huguenots _____

10. France's economy and the revoking of the Edict of Nantes _____

11. Versailles and Louis XIV _____

12. the Treaty of Utrecht and the balance of power in Europe _____

Name _____
Class _____
Date _____

Independent Practice Worksheet 19.2

Peter the Great changed Russia.
(pages 447-452)

I. Tell when each of the following events took place.

1. Peter I came to the throne.
2. Peter I signed a peace treaty with Finland and Sweden.
3. Peter I visited western Europe.
4. Peter I died.
5. Peter I abolished the office of patriarch.
6. The Romanovs came to power.
7. The Great Northern War began.
8. The city of Azov fell to the Russians.
9. The Swedes invaded the Ukraine.
10. Peter I took full power in his own name.
11. Building began on a new capital for Russia.
12. The czar proclaimed St. Petersburg the new capital of Russia.

II. Place the events listed in Part I in chronological order, beginning with the number of the earliest event.

Name _____
Class _____
Date _____

Independent Practice Worksheet 19.3

Austria and Prussia rose to power.
(pages 452-457)

For each statement, provide the appropriate supporting facts.

1. Central Europe around 1700 was dominated by three weakening empires.

- a. _____
- b. _____
- c. _____

2. The power of the ^{Austrian} Hapsburgs remained strong in the 1700's.

- a. _____
- b. _____

3. The Hohenzollerns built up their state.

- a. _____
- ~~b. _____~~
- ~~c. _____~~

4. The Prussian army grew in strength during the first half of the eighteenth century.

- a. _____
- ~~b. _____~~
- ~~c. _____~~

5. Frederick II successfully invaded the Hapsburg lands.

- a. _____
- ~~b. _____~~

6. As national interests changed, alliances in Europe shifted.

- a. _____
- b. _____
- ~~c. _____~~

Name _____
Class _____
Date _____

Independent Practice Worksheet 20.1

European thinkers expressed new ideas.
(pages 461-466)

For each individual listed below, identify his or her contributions to the world and the impact of those contributions. Two samples are done for you.

	Contributions	Impact
1. Isaac Newton		started people investigating everything in nature
2. Voltaire	philosophical writings, <i>Candide</i>	
3. Denis Diderot		
4. Joseph Priestley and Antoine Lavoisier		
5. Benjamin Franklin		
6. James Cook		
7. Johann Sebastian Bach and George Frederick Handel		
8. Franz Joseph Haydn		
9. Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart		
10. Ludwig van Beethoven		

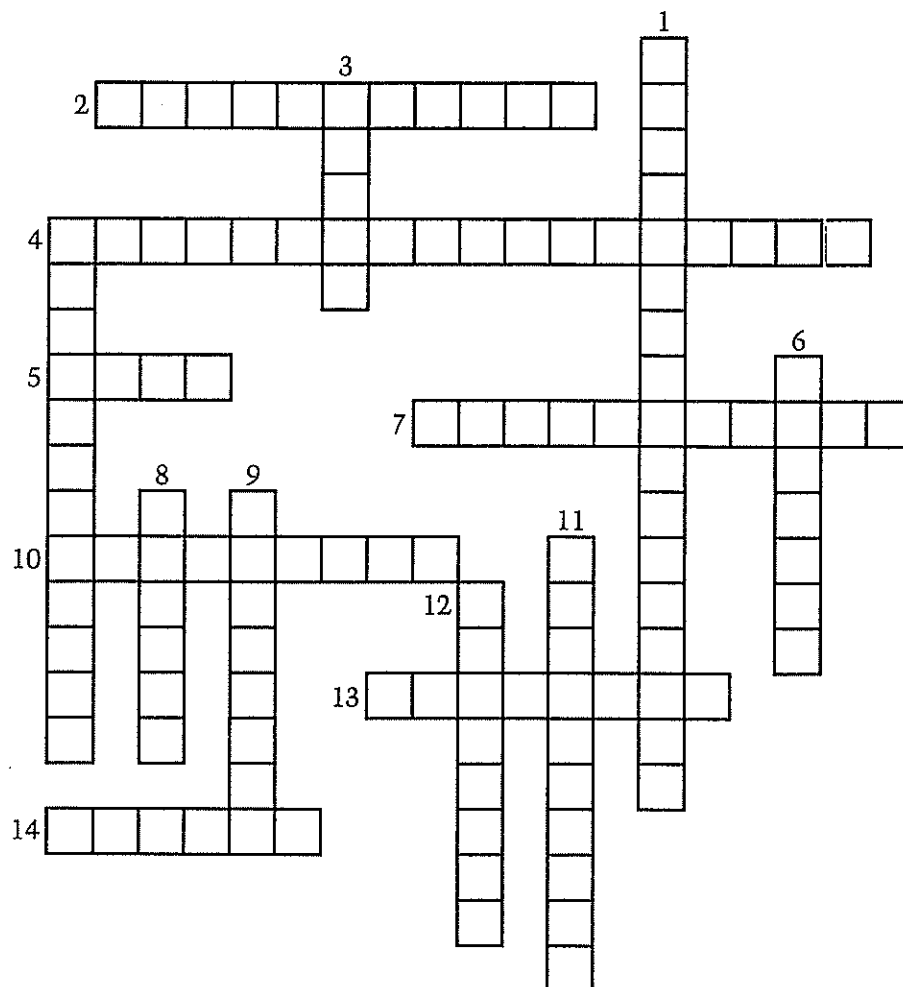
Name _____

Class _____

Date _____

Independent Practice Worksheet 20.2

Writers advocated liberty and reason.
(pages 466–468)



ACROSS

2. Wrote *On the Spirit of Laws*
4. Division of power into three branches (3 words)
5. The kind of trade Adam Smith favored
7. The kinds of power lawmakers hold
10. The kind of power a ruler and his or her advisors hold
13. Declared, "Man is born free, yet everywhere he is in chains"
14. It and demand determine price.

DOWN

1. Rousseau's best-known book on government (3 words)
3. Wrote *The Wealth of Nations*
4. What Adam Smith believed that people work for (2 words)
6. What a good society allows, according to the philosophes
8. It and quantity available determine price.
9. The kind of power judges hold
11. One who believes in *laissez faire*
12. According to Rousseau, it and liberty exist in the state of nature.

Name _____
Class _____
Date _____

Independent Practice Worksheet 20.3

Enlightened despots sought progress.
(pages 469–472)

Complete the following lists.

1. List six actions or ideas of Frederick II that represented the spirit of the Enlightenment.

- a. _____
- b. _____
- c. _____
- d. _____
- e. _____
- f. _____

2. List six actions or ideas of Catherine the Great that represented the spirit of the Enlightenment.

- a. _____
- b. _____
- c. _____
- d. _____
- e. _____
- f. _____

3. List three actions that suggest Frederick II did not accept all the ideas of the Enlightenment.

- a. _____
- b. _____
- c. _____

4. List three actions that suggest Catherine did not accept all the ideas of the Enlightenment.

- a. _____
- b. _____
- c. _____